THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1798. [Vol. VI.—No. 755.

VENDUE

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on imitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1797.

PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold at the Coffee-House, for ready money, on Saturday the 17th inst. at 1 oclock,

Two Tracts of Land,

Lying in Hardin County, (Kentucky) on the waters of Clover Creek. One of said Tracts contains 630 Acres, the other 380—granted to Jesse Taylor, by patent bearing date 1st day of December, 1795.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

February 3.

Cottom and Stewart

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Books and Stationary,

Which they offer for sale on moderate terms, at their BOOK STORE, Royal street, next door but one to Mr. M'Knights tavern.

On the following subjects, viz.

Divinity, Physic, Surgery, History, Biography, Voyages and travels; Miscellany, Novels and Romances, Classical and School books, &c. &c.

ALSO

The much admired conversation (or courting) cards, price 25 cents, with a neat assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Pocket Books with instruments.

Good allowance made to those who buy to sell again, and to those who purchase a quantity.

February 7.

A BARGAIN.

I WOULD willingly sell low for cash, or exchange for Goods, a Tract of Land in Loudoun county, near Middleburgh, containing 553 acres, 200 of which are cleared, and under good fencing; the balance covered with a thick growth of valuable timber. Any person desirous of purchasing may be shewn the land on application to Mr. Augustine Love, who lives near the premises.—For further particulars enquire of Mr. Charles Love, Alexandria, or the subscriber at Buckland.

SAMUEL LOVE, Jun.

January 30.

I will Sell or Rent,

THE property I now own on Duke Street a part of Spring Garden Farm. The above lot contains three acres, well enclosed; a good spring, dwelling house, bark and tan house, two stories high, thirty vats, and twenty more in frame. This place is peculiarly convenient for a tan-yard—a stream of water running thro' it, with which the vats can be filled at pleasure, without any expense.—There are four hundred hides ready to be worked in, and sixty cords of bark on the spot. I will either rent, sell, or take a partner, who is acquainted with the tanning and currying business, has a family, and can be well recommended.

PETER WISE.

December 19.

L. & C. POWELL,

AT THEIR STORE ON KING-STREET,

Have received an additional supply of

DRY GOODS,

Which makes their retail assortment very general and complete.——They have also for sale a large quantity of INDIA COTTONS & TICKLENBURGS by the piece—Madeira Wine in pipes and quarter casks, Bar Iron by the ton—and a few crates of well assorted Queensware, which they will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.

November 21. tf

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of HANSON AND BOND, PRINTER, are requested to make payment to the Subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive and settle the same.

T. BOND.

IN COUNCIL, Jan. 19, 1798.

THE Executive of Virginia will be ready to receive, at any time, until the first Monday in April next, proposals for the importation from Europe, or for the manufacturing within this state, of four thousand stand of arms, to be delivered at Richmond, in the course of the present year—Each stand to consist of a musket, the length of the barrel to be three feet eight inches, and to receive a ball of the size of eighteen to the pound; a double bridled lock upon the best construction; neat brass mounting; steel ramrod, and to be well stocked with black walnut; and a bayonet one foot five inches in the blade; a cartouch box, suitable to the musket, to contain twenty-four cartridges, with neat black leather belts, mounted with brass buckles; together with a brush wiper for the pan, and pricker for the touch hole.

By order of the Executive.

Attest,

A. BLAIR, C. C.

☞ The different Printers in this state are requested to give the above a place in their respective papers, until April next.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Friday the 26th instant, a negro man called ADAM, but sometimes calls himself JOHN BARLOW. He is about six feet high, 27 years old, a likely impudent fellow, with slim legs and remarkably large feet, he stoops a little in his walk, can read and write, which he is apt to brag of, and is very fond of driving a waggon, which he has been used to. He had on a good blue cloth sailor jacket, lined with white flannel, a ticklenburg shirt, and white yarn stockings, but as he had plenty of money with him, it is very probable he will provide more clothes. He was seen in Alexandria on Monday the 29th January, and has been endeavoring to procure a pass to go to Baltimore. I will pay ten dollars if he is apprehended in the county, and twenty dollars if taken out of the county, and secured in gaol so that I may get him again, and all reasonable charges will be paid if he is brought home to me.

SAMUEL SHREVE.

Fairfax county, about 7 miles from Alexandria.

N. B. Masters of vessels, waggoners and others are forewarned from harboring or carrying him off. S. S.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Fentham & Brown, Coachmakers, was dissolved on the 12th of January last, by John Brown—All persons having demands against either Fentham or Brown, in Alexandria, are requested to meet on Thursday, the 8th inst. at the house of Mr. Abert, corner of Fairfax and Cameron Streets, at 6 o'clock in the evening, upon particular business.

JOHN G. FENTHAM.

Alexandria, February 6, 1798.

For Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale on the 8th day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Marlbro' Iron Works, late the residence of Isaac Zane,

A TRACT OF LAND

On Turkey Run, a branch of Cedar Creek, containing 400 acres. For this land 1100 dollars will be required in hand, and 1200 within three months—for the balance a longer credit will be given. Also, several other tracts of land contiguous to the said Iron Works, will be sold at the same time and place, to raise the sum of 8000 dollars, to be paid as follows: one third in cash—one third in three months—and the other third in six months from the time of sale. These lands are a part of those purchased by Josiah Watson of the Executors and Executrix of Isaac Zane, deceased; and conveyed to me by the said Josiah Watson, in trust, to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of 2267 dollars, to be paid to John Laird, and the further sum of 8000 dollars to be paid to Charles Love. The titles to the above lands will not be made till the whole of the purchase money is paid. RICHARD M. SCOTT.

January 22.

Potomac Company.

THE Stockholders of the Potomac Company are requested to meet at the Union Tavern in George-town, on the second Thursday in February next.—Business of the first importance will be laid before the meeting—it is therefore hoped the Stockholders will generally attend, or send their proxies.

TOBIAS LEAR, President.

JOHN MASON,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOSIAH CLAPHAM,
} Directors.

Alexandria, January 2. eawtf

John Johnston

Has on hand a general assortment of

FASHIONABLE HATS,

Of the best quality, which he will sell low. He has also a quantity of HAT TRIMMINGS, well assorted, consisting of Linings, fine and coarse;—Galoon binding;—Red skins;—Bow-strings;—Blocking twine;—Stoping brushes;—Logwood;—Copperas; &c. &c. with a good assortment of Furs.

January 27.

Polkinhorn and Andrew

SADDLERS,

No. 22, Great Surry street, LONDON, and at ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA,

INFORM the public, that they have removed from Prince to Royal street, next door to the Post Office, where they have opened the following Goods, which they venture to pronounce to be of the best quality and fashion:

MEN'S

Spring,
Shaftoe,
Welted,
Plain,
Jockey, and
Postillion
} SADDLES,

LADIES'

Turnabout,
Eve,
Hog, and
Doe skin
} SADDLES,

Guard,
Pembroke,
Weymouth,
Pelham,
Sham,
Snaffle, and
Race
} BRIDLES

Plated and Brass mounted Pillion & Chair } HARNESS

A general Assortment of Whips, Canes, Shot-bags, Powder-flasks, Pistol, Holsters, Body-rollers, and Stable Furniture.

Dec. 16. tf

FALL GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

IN THE SHIP ALKNOMAC, CAPT. LEMMON FROM LIVERPOOL,

An Extensive Assortment of

Woolens, Hardware, Manchester Goods, &c. &c.

Which are ready for sale on the usual credit to punctual customers.

September 30.

John Gardner Ladd,

HAS FOR SALE,

BY THE QUANTITY.

Loaf and brown Sugar	Bar iron assorted
Rum	German steel
Brandy	10d. Nails
Wine	Sail cloth
Gin	Russia sheeting
Cordials	Cables
Beef	Cordage
Salt	Anchors
Soap	Window glass
Cheese	Queens' ware
Shad	Glass tumblers
Herrings	A few gold and silver Watches
Sounds & Tongues	Shoes and boots
Vinegar	Flax
Cyder	Paint
Oil	Drugs
Gun Powder	Spice, &c. &c.
Chocolate	
Paper	

January 11.

Forty Shillings Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Friday night, the 19th instant, an apprentice girl named KITTY RICHARDS, about 16 years old, well grown; had on, and took with her, one grey Bath coating surtout, one India callico habit, one purple silk habit, one black do. one white do. one green wild boar petticoat, one pattern of a green do. not made up, two check aprons, two brown do. one castor hat, one silk bonnet, and sundry other clothes too tedious to mention. I will give the above reward for bringing the said girl home, and all reasonable charges.

JOSEPH FULLMER.

January 27.

For Sale

A Likely, smart, young LAD of colour, rising his seventeenth year, brought up chiefly to house work, healthy, strong and active, and capable of manual improvements.—Produce will be received in payment, if agreeable to the parties. Enquire of the Printers.

WM. I. HALL,

Has received by the Ship Bunskill, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL,

And many packages that would suit the West-India market, enumerated in the drawer's book.

He has also on hand

Hats by the box—
Nails by the cask or keg as good,
Small boxes of well assorted Hardware,
Sein Twine,
Do. Rope,
Bale Rope,
Grind Stones,
Sad Iron,
Crates of Earthenware,
Boxes of Glass Ware,

An excellent assortment of

Saddlery & Cutlery.

Anvils, Frying pans, Spades, Gridirons, &c.

Which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Prince St. Oct. 10.

For Sale,

5 very likely negro fellows, about 22 years of age, have been used to plantation business,

ALSO,

Three likely Women, with their children—three or four in each family.—For terms apply to

JOHN DANCE,

Ravensworth, Fairfax county.

November 10, 1797.

For Sale by COATS RIDGWAY,

AT HIS STORE, CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Hollands Gin in pipes and casks,
French Brandy,
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Coffee,
Hyson and Hyson skin Teas,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds. and bbls.
White and Brown Soap,
Coarse and Fine Salt,
Soal Leather,
Pepper and Allspice,
London & Philadelphia Porter in bbls.
Claret in boxes,
3,000lb. James River Tobacco,
And a quantity of Coal.

And 30 Quarter casks of

GUN POWDER.

ALSO,

A few Dry Goods,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

October 17.

RECEIVED by the Alexandria from Lisbon

A few Quarter Casks of

LISBON WINE,

of a superior quality, and fit for immediate use.

ON HAND,

Muscovado and East India

Sugar in hhds. and bbls. N. E. Rum in do. do. lime, bar iron, loaf sugar, Carolina indigo, Boston beef, James river coal, wheat bran by the large or small quantity, whiskey in hhds. and bbls. and a few quarter casks of Sherry and Teneriffe wine; all of which we offer for sale on the lowest terms for cash, or to punctual men, on a short credit.

Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

10th mo. 21st.

NOTICE,

To Owners of Stills, Carriages, Retailers of Wines, Foreign Distilled Spirituous Liquors, and Auctioneers.

HAVING appointed Mr. ROBERT ADAMS an auxiliary Collector of the Revenue of the United States, in the counties of Loudoun and Fairfax, being the second division of Survey, No. 2; I hereby give this public notice, that the said Robert Adams is fully impowered and authorised to collect and receive, and give acquittances for all, or any of the above taxes, or arrearages of taxes, that may be now due.—All those concerned (it is hoped) will hold themselves in readiness to discharge their respective accounts when called on, as the exigencies of government is obvious to every one, and needs no comments of mine. They will not be called on more than once.

FRANCIS ADAMS,

Collector of Revenue for the second division of Survey, No. 2, of Virginia.

January 1.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on Foreign Intercourse.

Mr. Craik. At this ſtage of the preſent debate, and when I inform the committee that I do not expect that any obſervations which I can offer, will make an impreſſion upon the members, it might be expected that I ſhould make ſome apology for riſing at this time. I find an apology ſufficiently ſtrong, in the importance of the ſubject under diſcuſſion, and in the conviction that it is my duty to take the moſt public method of expreſſing my oppoſition to the principle contained in the preſent amendment. Were it not for theſe conſiderations, the preſent ſtate of my health would ſtrongly forbid my mixing in the preſent debate.

Having been prevented by indiſpoſition from hearing the whole of the debate upon the amendment now under conſideration, I am obliged to depend upon the ſtatement which has been given by the reporters of the debates, as to part, and particularly the introductory obſervations of the gentleman from Virginia, who brought forward the amendment which has produced this lengthy and paſſionate debate. That the debate ſhould be lengthy and paſſionate, is matter of no ſurprize. Had I been accuſtomed to look for conſiſtency of public conduct in that gentleman, I might, perhaps, have expected that as on a late and important occaſion, he expreſſed ſuch a ſtrong deſire for harmony and unanimity, and urged in favor of a poſtponement of the diſcuſſion to a very diſtant day, the evils that were to be apprehended from the excitement of paſſion and party warmth; I ſay, Mr. Chairman, if I had calculated on the ground of what had take en place, I might have expected that on the motion of the gentleman from South-Carolina, to go into a conſideration of this bill, a motion for poſtponement to a future day would have come from the member from Virginia; or, that the preſent amendment would have been delayed to ſome future ſeſſion, when, in that gentleman's opinion, the danger from irritation might be leſs, or harmony and union not of ſo much importance as at preſent—for I will venture to ſay that the preſent amendment brought forward by that gentleman, involves a principle, which, in its very nature, is of all others the moſt likely to produce excitement in this houſe, to call forth criminations and recriminations, to bring into action all the aſperity of party, to ſet afloat all thoſe paſſions which have ſo often agitated this body, and in ſhort, to produce a political warfare of opinions, the moſt oppoſite, deep-rooted, fixed, and irreconcileable. But whatever change of circumſtances may have taken place, to reconcile the gentleman's change of opinion to himſelf, as to the neceſſity of harmony, and the danger of irritation, then and now—I do not complain of his want of forbearance on the preſent occaſion; nor, notwithſtanding the profeſſions of a different diſpoſition, which have been made, am I at all ſurprized at the avidity with which the preſent opportunity has been ſeized, not only to eſtabliſh a principle dangerous to the very exiſtence of the government, but to indulge himſelf, with thoſe who have followed him in the moſt unmerited ſuſpicions, cenſure and crimination, not only of the executive, but of all thoſe members of this houſe who have differed with them in their political ſyſtem of action. I ſay, Mr. Chairman, I do not, nor ought I to complain, becauſe I am free to confeſs that I am one of thoſe (perhaps one of a few) who have believed, at leaſt for ſome time paſt, that from the ſtate of party in this houſe, little was to be expected from attempts at union and harmony—that nothing was to be obtained by conceſſion: I have therefore reſiſted every temptation to inaction, from conſiderations of this kind; and have determined to do what I think the intereſt of my country require, and that ſpeedily, ſo far as depends upon me, without examining how it may be received by thoſe who generally differ from me in opinion. I have alſo ſaid, Mr. Chairman, that I was not at all *ſurprized* at the amendment which is now brought forward, nor at the obſervations by which it has been introduced and ſupported, for when I take a retroſpective view of the conduct of oppoſition, I find the preſent attempt to be one other link to that chain of unſucceſsful effort, which was begun ſoon after the organization of the government, and has been lengthened out to the preſent moment, as occaſion preſented—efforts to eſtabliſh a principle which, if ſupported by a majority of this houſe, and by the people our conſtituents, muſt inevitably, and in my view of the ſubject very ſhortly, ſubvert or materially change the preſent eſtabliſhed government.

This principle involves, in my opinion, a very plain, obvious, and ſimple queſtion: Shall a majority of the houſe of repreſentatives, abſorb and draw to itſelf all the power of this government, which have been diſtributed into different channels, or departments; or ſhall each department of the government be ſupported by the others in the exerciſe of its conſtitutional functions? And is it not equally the duty of a member of this houſe to defend and protect the other departments, whilſt moving in their own appropriate ſpheres, as it is to maintain and employ that portion of power which the conſtitution has intruſted to them? This is a queſtion, which though repeatedly ſettled, ſo far as deciſion can avail to this purpoſe, is yet one of the utmoſt importance, and will continue to be, as long as it ſhould be open to diſcuſſion; which I believe will be the caſe ſo long as the houſe is compoſed of its preſent members. This principle is one, among many others, the conteſt about which ſtrongly characterizes party in this houſe. Perhaps this expreſſion of party exiſting here, may give offence to ſome—I am not very ſolicitous about the choice of words; but if I were, I profeſs to be at a loſs for a more appropriate and fit expreſſion of the oppoſition and marked conflict of opinion, which has prevailed in this houſe ſince I have had a ſeat in it; and which, I truſt, will continue to prevail as long as meaſures ſimilar to the preſent ſhall be advocated. So long as I ſhall hold a ſeat here, I ſhall boaſt of being one of a party, who, by every effort in their power, ſhall reſiſt this and many other characterizing attempts. Were I to deny the exiſtence of party here, I ſhould riſque an aſſertion in the very teeth of every day's obſervation—I ſhould ſhut my ears and eyes to the very concluſive evidence which the preſent debate affords. If ſuch is the fact, and it is no ſecret out of the walls of this houſe, why deny it? The acknowledgment is neceſſary to the cure of the evil; for, Sir, divided as we are at preſent, I conſider it a moſt ſerious evil, and one that threatens much miſchief to the country. That party does exiſt in this houſe, the people are not now for the firſt time to be told; but that oppoſition is now become ſo ſyſtematized, the line of ſeparation ſo broad, and (if the objects purſued are the ſame) the means of attaining them ſo different, that the preſent houſe of repreſentatives can never be expected to harmonize and unite, is a truth which the people are not ſufficiently impreſſed with, and which it is proper they ſhould ſoon be informed of: As well might it be expected that two diverging lines ſhould meet in their extenſion, as that men, acting, if not with different motives at leaſt with ſuch oppoſite views of the ſame object; men, taking directly different courſes, and parting at the very threſhold of every meaſure of importance, ſhould harmonize and unite. If my aſſertion of the exiſtence of party, ſhould offend ſome, the idea of the people deciding between us, may alarm others. By this I mean to be underſtood the calling the attention of the people to an examination of our conduct, and their expreſſion of an opinion, in the conſtitutional mode of election—It is time to ſpeak out—If the people, as the gentleman from Pennſylvania has confidently aſſerted, are with him in the eſtabliſhment of the principles now contended for, and my conſtituents are among the number, I am free to acknowledge myſelf unfit to hold a ſeat here as their repreſentative; for I can never, confidently with my ſenſe of duty, and the opinions which I entertain of its importance to the very exiſtence of our conſtitution, which I have ſworn to ſupport, carry it into effect, or give it the ſanction of my voice—notwithſtanding the ſame gentleman's deduction from a ſuppoſed diſinclination of ſome members of this houſe to attract public attention, that this is an admiſſion on their part, that the people are againſt them; and notwithſtanding the gentleman's boaſt of their ſupport, I feel no difficulty in making the trial, or fears as to the final reſult. If indeed I ſuppoſed that the people gave credit to one half of the inſinuations, aſſertions and criminations, which have been made on this floor, and off of it, on this and on other occaſions, againſt the Executive, and thoſe who have generally ſupported him, as a conſtituent part of the government, in the exerciſe of his conſtitutional powers and duties, however I might be ſatisfied they were unmerited, I ſhould certainly have little reaſon to calculate upon their ſupport. What effect theſe charges, ſo often repeated, and uncontradicted, may have, I cannot pretend to ſay; that they have had a certain effect already, I have no doubt; that they have not fully anſwered the end intended, is to be attributed to the good ſenſe of thoſe to whom they were addreſſed—to their capacity of diſtinguiſhing and judging for themſelves.

I acknowledge the talents of members would be more properly employed in convincing and informing each other. The ſtyle of debate which has lately prevailed here, is but little ſuited to this object—nor do I believe that much impreſſion is made by it within theſe walls. But little that has recently taken place could be intended for members of this body; it is time therefore to follow it where it is deſigned to have an influence. Mr. Chairman, I wiſh not to anticipate a criſis in our affairs, which preſent appearances ſeem to proclaim is faſt approaching; ſhould it ariſe, which I pray heaven to avert, it may be ſuch as to call for all the energies and reſources of our country. It will be then of the utmoſt importance that the executive ſhould poſſeſs the confidence of his countrymen, and that thoſe men who have upon all occaſions expreſſed a diſpoſition and readineſs to exert the means of the government for its defence and protection, ſhould ſtand well with the people; to this end it will be neceſſary that their conduct, their views and motives ſhould be explained, and freed from the imputations which have upon this, as upon former occaſions, been heaped upon them.

I have already, Mr. Chairman, obſerved that I conſidered this amendment as involving the ſame principle which has moſt pertinaciouſly upon every occaſion which has preſented itſelf, been contended for with all the unity and talents of the party, and that I conſidered it one, which if eſtabliſhed in the latitude contended for, would fundamentally change if not deſtroy the conſtitution under which we live, and which we have ſworn to ſupport. The firſt attempt at the eſtabliſhment of the right in the houſe of repreſentatives under the appropriating power, to exerciſe an unreſtrained diſcretion upon an act done by the executive, within the limits and under the authority of his conſtitutional powers, was in the memorable caſe of the Britiſh treaty. On this occaſion, they contended for the right of defeating an act of the preſident and ſenate, by withholding an appropriation neceſſary to carry it into effect. The next in point of time, was on the mint eſtabliſhment, where after a law had paſſed, ſanctioned by all the forms which the conſtitution preſcribed, an attempt was made to defeat its operation by withholding the appropriation of money neceſſary to its execution.

A third and ſimilar attempt was made to defeat the execution of the law for the building and equipping of the frigates. Another effort was made I believe during the ſame ſeſſion, by withholding an appropriation for carrying into effect the law fixing the military eſtabliſhment of the United States ſo far as related to a troop of horſe. Now there was firſt a fair attempt at a repeal of the law ſo far as related to this troop—the repealing law paſſed both houſes of the legiſlature, and was ſent to the the preſident for his conſideration—he returned it with his reaſons of diſſent, and there not being a conſtitutional majority in its favor, it failed. After having gone through all the ſtages which the conſtitution requires, and having been weighed and conſidered, the ſenſe of the legiſlature was fairly expreſſed that the law authoriſing this troop of horſe ſhould not be repealed, but that the troop ſhould continue: notwithſtanding all this, and that it required two thirds of both branches of the legiſlature in this ſituation of the buſineſs to repeal the law, it was contended in the houſe of repreſentatives, that a bare majority of that body had the conſtitutional right of defeating it by withholding the appropriation neceſſary to ſupport it, and an attempt was made to that effect.

The next memorable caſe is the one now under conſideration, where an attempt is made to break down, deſtroy and alter an eſtabliſhment made by the preſident of the United States, under authority given him by the conſtitution—I do not propoſe to treſpaſs upon the time of the committee by a ſeparate conſideration of each of thoſe caſes, becauſe the houſe are already in poſſeſſion of the debates upon them, and becauſe a very few plain and ſimple reflections upon a collective view of them, will ſhew the danger of the principle, which is the ſame in all of them, when carried into practice, the uſe which may be made of it, and the means adopted to give it ſucceſs.

If a bare majority in the houſe of repreſentatives can act as a *check mate* to the preſident of the United States in every caſe where in the execution of his conſtitutional powers, he muſt have money to give effect to his acts—if this ſame majority can defeat the operation of a law ſolemnly ſanctioned by the three branches of the legiſlature, when that law ſhall require money for its execution (and moſt laws of importance are of this deſcription) then, ſir, is every branch of the government brought at the feet of a majority of this houſe? Away then with the boaſted independency of the different departments; there is an end of that happy and wiſe diſtribution of power, which I fondly hoped and ſuppoſed this conſtitution poſſeſſed—there is no longer ſtability in our acts, there will be no longer confidence or ſecurity in our government—In vain is it that the framers of our conſtitution intended to give ſolemnity to our doings; in vain do we look for ſtability and wiſdom in the conſtitution of the ſenate, or energy, deciſion and promptneſs in our executive; they are proſtrated; their powers all vaniſh at the magic touch of the repreſentative wand. But, Mr. Chairman, ground ſo untenable, attempts ſo hardy, required every addreſs and management to ſupport them. The partizans of this innovation upon our conſtitution, have addreſſed themſelves to that natural tendency of all public bodies, rather to *increaſe* their power, than be *ſatisfied* with what they conſtitutionally poſſeſs—they have endeavoured to enliſt the people on their ſide, by attributing to the departments different intereſts and views from thoſe of the people; they have endeavoured to impreſs them with an opinion, that whatever power is taken from the other branches of government, and added to that of the houſe of repreſentatives, is ſo much regained to the public ſtock—every attempt at reſiſtance to theſe doctrines, whether in this houſe or out of it, is charged either to executive influence or to political opinions, hoſtile to the repreſentative and republican form of government. Mr. Chairman, it is becauſe thoſe men are truly attached to the diſtribution of power under the preſent form of government, becauſe they are equally enemies to anarchy and deſpotiſm, becauſe they wiſh to preſerve that balance and harmony which the framers of the conſtitution intended it ſhould have, and to defend the whole by giving each part its power of action—I ſay it is becauſe they are againſt any, the ſmaller change, unleſs effected in the conſtitutional mode, that they differ with the mover of the preſent amendment, and other gentlemen of this houſe, upon the preſent and other important occaſions.

Though a member of the houſe of repreſentatives, I have no particular attachment to any one branch of the government compared with another, nor do I believe that any one department of government is the peculiar favourite of the people.—Whatever contraſts may be drawn in this houſe between this branch and the other, I truſt the nature of our government is better underſtood without theſe walls.—The people are not now to be informed that all power emanates from them, and however diſtributed, thoſe unto whom it is entruſted to be employed for the public good, are reſponſible to them for the proper uſe of it. They ſee in the executive a department as neceſſary as reſponſible, and as much entitled to their confidence and ſupport as any other in the government. They have not created an office, and elected a man to fill it, for the purpoſe of making him the object of their ſuſpicion, fear, jealouſy and oppoſition. Inſtead of authoriſing the houſe of repreſentatives under the idea of checking his evil propenſities, to thwart every meaſure that may preeeed from him—Inſtead of forming the houſe of repreſentatives a court cenſors, or an inquiſition to paſs upon the acts of the other departments of the government, they have more wiſely impoſed checks in the very conſtitution of the departments themſelves—They have in the executive department a ſecurity which cannot be abuſed, in the *manner* of his *election* and the *time* for which he is elected, in the high reſponſibility of his ſituation, in being equally the object of puniſhment with every other ſervant of the public, in the impoſſibility, from his ſituation and power, of having intereſts diſtinct from the maſs of citizens, into which he muſt ſhortly return—but they have another, Mr. Chairman, and not the leaſt important; he muſt be a native American or citizen, prior to the eſtabliſhment of the preſent government, and therefore capable of taking a warm intereſt in the proſperity of his country, and feeling the *pride* and *influence* of the *true American character*.

Was a ſtranger to our conſtitution and form of government to hear the repeated obſervations in this houſe of executive influence, of the dan-

ger of executive patronage, and the jealousies expreſſed of the abuſe of power; when he ſhall ſee the animated eloquence of gentlemen called forth (by a conſtitutional act of the Preſident in the appointment of a foreign miniſter) to paint in glowing colours the danger of his influence and patronage being extended even to members of this houſe, I ſay, ſuch a man, without any other information, would naturally ſuppoſe the Preſident to be ſome deſpotic foreign viceroy, entruſted with abſolute power, and holding the purſe ſtrings of the nation, feeling no attachment to the people over whom he was placed, and having no reſponſibility attached to his ſituation. What, Mr. Chairman, would be his ſurpriſe, and to what would he attribute ſuch conduct, when he ſhall be informed of the real ſituation, power and character of this man, when he ſhall be told that he is the repreſentative of free people, freely choſen by them from the maſs of citizens, and ſelected for his virtue and talents.

When once the executive of this country loſes the confidence of the people, when once they withdraw their ſupport from him, there is an end to it, and to the government. That the executive influence and patronage is to be dreaded under this government is too ridiculous for ſerious conſideration—it may be a ſpectre with which to frighten weak minds, to alarm children, but can never enter into the fears of men of common ſenſe. Gentlemen may ſuppoſe it may anſwer their purpoſes, if thereby they can excite an oppoſition in the houſe ſupported by the people without, againſt the exerciſe of executive power; with ſuch an oppoſition, in ſuch a warfare, every other department of the government muſt fall. Then indeed would the houſe of repreſentatives poſſeſs uncontrouled power; then it will have arrived to that tyranny which ſome gentlemen ſay republican governments have a tendency to; then indeed will the government be changed—but from ſuch a government, and ſuch a tyranny, I pray Heaven to defend me.

Shall then thoſe who reſiſt this tyranny be branded with the character of men wiſhing to extend the executive power to the deſtruction of all others? Shall they be inceſſantly repreſented to the people, as acting under executive influence, as being the mouth of the executive, as being the partizans and champions of executive power? And ſhall they be ſarcaſtically called the heroes of the conſtitution? Is this a fit time to diſſeminate jealouſies and ſuſpicions of this kind againſt the executive? Are the beſt talents of the country to loſe their effect from inculcating an opinion that theſe efforts are produced by the influence of executive patronage? And ſhall every man who happens to think with the executive, in the proper mode of adminiſtering this government, if he has talents ſufficient to attract attention, be conſidered as a candidate for public office; or taking meaſures to promote his election? Theſe are not imaginary charges; for the gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Gallatin) muſt excuſe my not conſidering his juſtifical explanation, the other day, as ſufficient to take off the impreſſion which the whole tenor of his obſervations would neceſſarily make. If he believed the miſchiefs which he apprehended from executive patronage, of its being uſed with effect upon this houſe were diſtant, why oppoſe the preſent bill on this ground, which does not contemplate an encreaſe of patronage? And why charge the executive with making appointments from the legiſlature? Why talk of gentlemen in this houſe having commiſſions in their pockets; or the expectation of office, whilſt advocating meaſures which were to make way for the appointment? And why go into a nice calculation of time between a former appropriation and the appointment to office of a member of this houſe? No man who heard that gentleman's obſervations, no man who read them in the public prints, can doubt of the effect they were intended to have. They ought not, therefore, to have paſſed unnoticed. But where are the loaves and fiſhes which are ſuppoſed to be ſo dangerous in the hands of the executive?—The preſident muſt have the power of working miracles with them as of old, if in their diſtribution more ſhould fall to the ſhare of any public officer than is neceſſary for a bare ſubſiſtence.

But, ſir, way the preſent alarm, why this hoſtility againſt the executive upon the preſent occaſion. Has the executive done more in this inſtance than the conſtitution has authoriſed him to do? Are we qualified to ſay, he has unwiſely exerciſed the power intruſted to him; have we the information neceſſary to form an opinion—may there not be information which we do not poſſeſs, and may it not be improper in the Preſident to furniſh us with it—ſhall we decide blindfold, or the Preſident to whom the conſtitution has given the right, having decided from all the information before him, ſhall we not ſuppoſe that to be *rightfully* done which is *conſtitutionally* done. If the houſe has a right to determine there ſhall be no foreign miniſters, they have a right to determine there *ſhall* be foreign miniſters, how many, and where. Is the executive in that caſe bound to take their advice, if he is, may this houſe not as well ſay what thoſe miniſters ſhall do.

[To be continued.]

Paints & Painters' Colors
Of every kind, dry and ground in Oil,
With a general Aſſortment of
Drugs & Medicines,
FOR SALE BY
DEMPSEY, HARRIS & CO.
February 10, 1798.

Alexandria, February 10

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"*Norfolk, February* 1, 1798.

"We have a report from a veſſel bound to Baltimore from London, 12th December, that one of our Extra Envoys had arrived in London from Paris—that a war was certain. This report comes to us by a pilot boat."

Extract of a letter from Captain Chapman of the ſchooner Amazon, of this port, dated,

"*Martinique, Dec.* 6, 1797.

"On the 24th ult. I made the iſland of Barbadoes. On the 26th was boarded by a French privateer, and plundered of ſundry articles, but allowed to paſs on account of my being bound to Surinam.

"On December 31, at 5 P. M. was boarded, and taken poſſeſſion of, by a republican privateer of Guadaloupe, (a Baltimore built ſchooner of 12 guns)——a prize-maſter and eight men put on board my veſſel—my mate and the reſt of my crew put on board the privateer, and we ordered for Point-Petre. At 6 P. M. were chaſed by two veſſels, and at 9 P. M. were brought too by the headmoſt, which proved to be a French privateer of 14 guns, who informed the prize-maſter the coaſt was clear of Britiſh cruizers. At 10 P. M. was boarded by his Britannic Majeſty's ſloop of war Scourge, and brought by her crew into this port on the 5th inſt.—This morning a French privateer was ſent in here by the ſame ſloop of war."

The brig George, Capt. Cromwell of this port is arrived at Norfolk from the Bay of Honduras, in 23 days. On his paſſage he picked up Captain Andrew Alliſon, and crew, of the brig Delight, of Philadelphia, which had been caſt away on the ———. They had been 20 days at ſea in their long boat.

The following meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives on the 5th inſtant.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have received a letter from his excellency Charles Pinckney, Eſq. Governor of the ſtate of South Carolina, dated on the 22d of October, 1797, incloſing a number of depoſitions of witneſſes to ſeveral captures and outrages committed within and near the limits of the United States by a French privateer belonging to Cape Francois or Monte Chriſto, called the Vertitude or Fortitude, and commanded by a perſon of the name of Jordon or Jourdain, and particularly upon an Engliſh merchant ſhip named the Aracabeſſa, which he firſt plundered, and then burned with the reſt of the cargo of great value, within the territory of the United States, in the harbor of Charleſton, on the 17th day of October laſt; copies of which letter and depoſitions relative to the ſame ſubject received from the collector of Charleſton, are herewith communicated.

Whenever the channels of diplomatical communication between the United States and France ſhall be opened, I ſhall demand ſatisfaction for the inſult and reparation for the injury.

I have tranſmitted theſe papers to congreſs, not ſo much for the purpoſe of communicating an account of ſo daring a violation of the territory of the U. States, as to ſhew the propriety and neceſſity of enabling the executive authority of the country to take meaſures for protecting the citizens of the United States and ſuch foreigners as have a right to enjoy their peace and the protection of their laws within their limits, in that as well as ſome other harbours which are equally expoſed.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, 5th Feb. '98.

The houſe of repreſentatives according to order, took up the report of the committee of privileges; it was decided by a very great majority to hear evidence in the caſe. The houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, Mr. Dayton (the ſpeaker) proceeded to ſtate ſeveral circumſtances of the tranſaction.

STAMP ACT.

On Saturday the 27th ult. the following reſolution came under conſideration in the houſe of aſſembly of the ſtate of New-York

"Reſolved, as the ſenſe of this legiſlature, that his excellency the governor be requeſted to write to the repreſentatives of this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, and requeſt them to uſe their efforts to obtain a repeal of the ſtamp act."

After conſiderable time ſpent in debate, the previous queſtion was moved, "Shall the main queſtion be now put," and it was carried in the affirmative.

The queſtion on the reſolution was then taken and negatived, 70 to 21—majority, 49.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LAW QUERE.

A friend of mine had a ſhip taken by the French—ſhe was condemned, together with her cargo—an appeal was entered, but upon ſeeing Mr. Monroe's letter of the 3d September, 1794, he is adviſed to withdraw it: the declaration therein, that "if ſuch conduct ſhould be found ſo produce any ſolid benefit to the French republic, we would bear it not only with patience, but with pleaſure"—being offered in full juſtification.

Now as this citizen miniſter exhibits his inſtructions, and clearly ſhews that he was not authorized to get our property taken, it is earneſtly required to know—

If an action will not lie againſt him for ſaid veſſel and cargo, or for any other property taken by the departure from the 23d and 24th articles of the treaty of amity and commerce? And in what manner or court to bring it.

A FRIEND TO LAWS AND FREEDOM.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, JANUARY 31.

Since our laſt the ſhip Argo, capt. Smith, has arrived in the outer harbour from Cadiz, which ſhe left the 16th December—Her letters were brought to town laſt evening; from them and from verbal reports of the captain we learn

That letters from Paris, had been received at Cadiz, as late as November 24th, at which time our extra. envoys were remaining "in ſtatu quo;" and that theſe letters which were from both Americans and Frenchmen, repreſented their proſpects of a ſucceſsful miſſion as gloomy. Notwithſtanding this ſombre aſpect, a great change had taken place in the conduct of the French cruizers, which now treat American veſſels with reſpect, when their papers are regular. Off Cape St. Vincent capt S. was boarded by a French privateer, and was treated politely. The privateer had the day before boarded the ſhip Lydia, of Boſton, from Virginia, bound to Cadiz, had examined her papers, and permitted her to proſecute her voyage:

That admiral Orde, with twenty four ſail of the line, and frigates, continued to block the harbor of Cadiz: while admiral lord St. Vincents was in the Tagus refitting the remainder of his fleet:

That in conſequence of the blockade of the Spaniſh ports, and the decreaſe of Spaniſh ſhipping, the court of Madrid, had granted permiſſion of a free trade to South America for all neutrals laden with Spaniſh produce. and that ſome American captains were proſecuting voyages to the region of "gold and ſilver": *And*

That the peace lately broken between France and Portugal was reconcluded, and that the reports of an invaſion of that kingdom, through Spain, had ceaſed; though thoſe of an invaſion of England, by the French remained in circulation.

NORFOLK, FEBRUARY 3.

On Thurſday arrived in Hampton Roads the ſnow William, Capt. Wells, 43 days from Liſbon, bound to Baltimore. From Mr. Brandram, (a gentleman who came paſſenger in the above veſſel) we have information that he read in a London paper of the 27th or 28th November, an account of the arrival in London of one of the American Commiſſioners from Paris, but which of them he does not recollect. He further informs, that he had it from the beſt authority, that Lord St. Vincent, with his fleet, and the whole of the Britiſh troops were to evacuate Liſbon in the courſe of a few weeks. The queen of Portugal had forwarded 80 pounds weight of diamonds to Paris in part payment of the ſum ſtipulated for in the treaty made between her and France.

Apprentices' Indentures for ſale at this Office.

THEATRE.

BY PERMISSION.

On Tueſday Evening, February 13, will be preſented a favorite Comedy, called,
THE
MIDNIGHT HOUR.
To which will be added the Comic Opera of
THE FARMER.

The doors to be opened at five, and the performance to begin preciſely at ſix o'clock.

☞ *Ticket to be had at Meſſrs Thomas & Wellcott's, and Cottom & Stewart's Book ſtores, Royal ſtreet; M'Knight's and Renu's Taverns, King ſtreet, at the Office of the Columbian Mirror, and at the office of the Theatre—Boxes 6/6 Upper Boxes 4/6——Children under ten years of age half price.*

*** *Particular care will be taken to prevent improper characters intruding themſelves into the boxes.*

Days of performance, Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays.

†‡† No admittance behind the ſcenes.

Commiſſion Buſineſs.

THE ſubſcriber having eſtabliſhed himſelf in Boſton, for the purpoſe of tranſacting Commiſſion Buſineſs, reſpectfully tenders his beſt ſervices to thoſe who wiſh to extend their buſineſs to this quarter, and he will advance cash on conſignments. He poſſeſſes an eligible ſituation in the centre of buſineſs, and convenient to ſhipping. Any buſineſs confided to him, will meet with punctuality, promptitude, and diſpatch.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Boſton, February 1, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE freeholders and houſekeepers are hereby informed, that on the ſecond Tueſday in February, an election will be held at the Council Chamber, for twelve perſons to ſerve as Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council men for the year 1798. As the citizens of Alexandria are much intereſted in the internal police and good order of the town, a general ſuffrage is expected. I would juſt obſerve the neceſſity of the voters attending as early as poſſible, that the poll may be ſeaſonably cloſed.

GEORGE SUMMERS.

January 23.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
ON HARPER'S WHARF;
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines; Jamaica, Windward Iſland, and New-England Rum; Cogniac, Bourdeaux, Peach, and Apple Brandy; Hollands Gin, Whiſkey, Molaſſes, Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon-ſkin, Hyſon, and Young Hyſon Teas; Muſcovado and Loaf Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Spermaceti Candles in ſmall boxes, mould and dipped do. white and brown Soap, Muſtard, Cayenne and black Pepper, Barley in kegs and barrels; Allum and Cadiz Salt, ſhip, pilot, and fine Bread, and a quantity of empty Wine Bottles, &c.

JAMIESON & BARTLEMAN.

November 4.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Wm SUMMERS, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, in order that we may be able to ſettle our accounts of adminiſtration as the law requires.

ISABEL SUMMERS, Ex'rx.
GEORGE SUMMERS, Ex'r.

November 17.

N. B. Thoſe who have any books belonging to the eſtate, will pleaſe to return them.

I. SUMMERS,
G. SUMMERS.

THOSE that have not paid their Town Tax, &c. are requeſted to make immediate payment to GEO. or L. SUMMERS, who are authoriſed to receive the ſame; and as no indulgence can be given, it is expected that this notice will be attended to.

GEORGE SUMMERS, T. C.

November 18.

To Leaſe forever,

SEVERAL vacant lots in eligible ſituations in the town of Alexandria. Alſo will be leaſed for a term of years, ſeveral other vacant out lots the ſituation of which will be ſhewn, and terms made known on application to

STEPHEN MOORE.

January 25.

SAIL LOFT.

THE ſubſcriber thinks it proper to inform the public, that he has moved his SAIL LOFT over the Warehouſe belonging to Col. Fitzgerald, ſouth ſide corner of King and Union ſtreets—He ſolicits a continuance of thoſe favours heretofore experienced, and feels a diſpoſition to do every thing in his power to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may employ him.

Loudoun County, Salisbury, 1st Jan. 1798.

THE NOTED

RUNNING HORSE

GREY DIOMED,

The property of John Tayloe, Esq.

WILL ſtand at this plantation the enſuing ſeaſon, to cover mares at twenty dollars each, with half a dollar to the groom—that ſum, or a note of hand for 25 dollars, payable the 1ſt of January, 1799, muſt be ſent with each mare, or they will not be received. Said notes may be diſcharged by the payment of 20 dollars on or before the 1ſt of November next. The ſeaſon will commence on the 25th of March, and end the 1ſt of Auguſt next.

Grey Diomed is full 15 hands high, full of bone and proportional ſhape, ſymmetry, and fine action, and allowed, by the beſt judges, to be one of the completeſt ſtallions of a racer on the continent. He is a ſure foal getter, and ſingularly fortunate in getting colt foals, and his ſtock is remarkably ſtout and handſome.—The following pedigree will prove his blood equal to any in America:

"I do hereby certify that the grey horſe Enterprize (now called Grey Diomed) ſold by me to John Tayloe, Eſq. of Richmond county, was got by the imported horſe Medley, his dam by Sloe, his grand dam by Vampier, out of the imported mare Caliſta, the property of Colonel Wm Byrd, of Wellover. The above horſe Sloe was got by Old Partner, out of General Nelſon's imported mare Bloſſom. Given under my hand, this 5th day of Auguſt, 1793.

(Copy.) "RICHARD BROOKE."

As the performances of this juſtly celebrated racer may not generally be known, I have thought proper to inſert them, which are as follow:

On the 5th day of Auguſt, 1793, he beat, with great eaſe, Mr. Page's mare Iſabella, a ſingle four mile heat, over the Bowling Green ground, giving her 20lb. odds. On the 10th day of October, he won the ſecond day's purſe at the Bowling Green, beating Peacock, and other good runners. On the 20th November, he won the ſecond day's jockey club purſe at Peterſburg, beating Col. Hamilton's famous mare, and ſeveral others. On the 10th of September, 1794, he won, with eaſe, the firſt day's jockey club purſe at the Bowling Green. On the 10th of October, he won the Cheſtertown jockey club purſe (on the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland) beating Gen. Ridgely's celebrated running horſe Cincinnatus, and three others. On the 12th of November, he won the jockey club purſe at Annapolis, beating at three heats (after having flown the way, and getting out of his diſtance) Mr. Lawrence Waſhington's mare, Virginia Nell, and Gen. Ridgely's gelding Nantoiki by Eclipſe. Grey Diomed was beaten but twice ſince I owned him, once in October, 1793, at Alexandria when having the race (nug in hand) he fell over a dog and got crippled, and did not ſtart a ſecond heat.—And at another time, at Leeds, by Virginia Nell, and though a lame horſe (having broke down at Alexandria) he ran the ſecond heat in the ſweepſtakes, beating Mr. Butler's famous running mare Camilla.

(Copy.) JOHN TAYLOE.

Good paſturage will be provided for mares brought ten miles or upwards, at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and eſcapes muſt be at the riſque of their owners.

SAMUEL LOVE.

☞ *Diomed* is the ſire of Mr. Dunbar's Aboriah, the winner of the New Kent jockey club, in '95, and Mr. Lewis's Vixen, winner of the ſecond day's Red Houſe jockey club purſe laſt October. Theſe were out of common mares, and the only two of his get that were ſtarted. Mr. Tayloe ſold a filly foal laſt Spring, of his get, at three hundred dollars.

☞ *CAUTION.*

ALL perſons are forewarned taking an aſſignment of a Note, dated the 11th of December, 1797, payable in 60 days, for 217 Dollars, and, perhaps, ſome odd Cents—drawn in favour of Lawrence Swann, by James Bayne; and underſigned by John White—payment being ſtopped, as it has got into the poſſeſſion of thoſe who have no right to it.

LAWRENCE SWANN,
BEAL FOWLER.

February 6, 1797.

David Wilſon Scott

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Dumfries to this town, and taken a convenient warehouſe at the corner of Prince and Royal ſtreets, where he will be glad to receive Flour on ſtorage, or any other commiſſion, with which he may be favoured.

He ſtill continues his ſtore in Dumfries, where his friends in the neighbourhood of that place, may have their Flour ſtored as heretofore, or brought up to Alexandria, as he has two veſſels which run conſtantly between the two places.

☞ *Caſh given for Flour at his Store in Alexandria.*

February 6. 6wtaw

A Miller wanted,

At the ſubſcriber's MILL, within five and a quarter miles of Alexandria.—To one who underſtands manufacturing wheat, liberal wages will be given—A ſingle man will be preferred.

ROBERT ALLISON.

Millford, Jan. 20. tf

TO RENT,

A TAN YARD, with currey ſhop, bark & mill houſe, and a number of vats, ſufficient for the working in upwards of 600 hides and ſkins—alſo a convenient dwelling houſe and ſhoemaker's ſhop, ſituate in Loudoun county, within ten miles of Leeſburg, on the turnpike road leading from Alexandria to Key's ferry, in a good neighbourhood for the ſale of leather, and the procuring of tan bark.

Poſſeſſion may be had early in next ſummer, and as part of the vats are unoccupied by the preſent tenant, liberty will be granted to the perſon renting the premiſes to go to work immediately. For terms enquire of John Klienhoff on the place, or to the ſubſcriber living in Alexandria.

JONAH THOMPSON.

Thompſon Mill,
Loudoun county' Jan. 31. tf

Forty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen on Monday night the 11th of December, 1797, from my waggon, in Charles town, Berkley county, Virginia, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, ſeven years old laſt ſpring, ſuppoſed to be about 16 hands high, trots and paces, ſhod all round, his fore ſhoes had high ſteel corks, his hind ones plain iron, his mane lay on the right ſide, and was cut off under the collar. He had his drawing collar on, and a chain halter, with a leather collar, buckled round his neck. He is branded C B on the near ſhoulder; has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and ſome ſmall white ſpots on his hind parts, one of them is near the root of his tail the near ſide. Whoever will return the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber in Frederick county, Virginia, ſhall receive fifteen dollars, and reaſonable charges, or for the horſe and thief the above reward.

GEORGE BRUCE, Jun.

December 27. 6mtaw

Samuel Hatterſlay,

LEATHER BREECHES MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he ſtill carries on his buſineſs at Colcheſter, and engages his work for quality and neatneſs, to be equal to any from London.

Colcheſter, January 16. tf

THE ſubſcriber being induced, by the advice of his phyſicians to ſail on a voyage to the Weſt Indies for the benefit of his health takes this method of informing thoſe with whom he has buſineſs, that his brother JAMES A. THOMPSON, is fully authoriſed to tranſact and negociate all the affairs of the ſubſcriber in his abſence. He earneſtly requeſts thoſe who are indebted to him to make as immediate payments as poſſible, in order that his own engagements may be complied with.

WM. S. THOMPSON.

December 14. tf

Will be landed this day,

Out of the ſchooner Sophia, from Madeira and Teneriffe,

Madeira Wine, in pipes,

hogſheads, and quarter caſks,—old, and fit for immediate uſe:

Teneriffe Wine, in pipes

and quarter caſks,——which are offered for ſale on a ſhort credit.

Wm. WILSON.

November 14.

CHARLES JONES,

COACH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his friends and former cuſtomers, that he has *again* commenced buſineſs at WEST END, Duke Street, where he purpoſes to carry on the COACH-MAKING in all its various branches.

He hopes from his general knowledge, one experience in Europe and America, and a deſire to give perfect ſatisfaction to all who pleaſe to favor him with their commands, to merit a continuance of that encouragement he has hitherto ſo amply experienced.

He has now in forwardneſs ſeveral NEW COACHES, CHAISES, &c. &c. of different kinds, which he can have finiſhed at a very ſhort notice, agreeably to the Purchaſer's fancy, having a number of ſteady workmen in the different Branches, and all kinds of materials for carrying on his buſineſs *Extenſively*.

As he has engaged a PAINTER of the *firſt Eminence*, and erected ſuitable workſhops, he is enabled to finiſh his work equal to any on the Continent.

CARRIAGES of all Deſcriptions taken in Exchange; for which a generous price will be allowed.

June, 10. tf

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN YARD,

LYING on the corner of Wolfe ſtreet, conſiſting of ſixteen vats, two limes, and one bate—a good ſhop and ſlaughter houſe, a good bark and mill houſe, a running ſtream of water, one hundred and fifty hides worked in, one hundred and twenty dry hides, and ſome bark.—For conditions enquire of

CATHARINE LUTE.

January 20.

EDUCATION.

H. Wilbar,

Late Maſter of the Steine Houſe Academy, Brighthelmſtone,

BEGS leave reſpectfully to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that his ACADEMY will open as ſoon as a ſufficient number are ſubſcribed for, (a paper for that purpoſe is left at the ſtore of Meſſrs. Ricketts and Newton) in a commodious room, at the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Adam Swoope, Prince ſtreet. His pupils are taught grammatically the ENGLISH LANGUAGE; WRITING, in all the faſhionable hands; ARITHMETIC, in whole numbers; FRACTIONS, both Vulgar and Decimal; the extraction of the ROOTS; DUODECIMALS, commonly called Croſs Multiplication; and BOOK KEEPING, after the Italian method, at two dollars per month, pens and ink included, and one dollar entrance.

Thoſe who are deſirous of excelling in theſe uſeful ſtudies, cannot be too early in their application, as Mr. Wilbar will leave Alexandria after he has cloſed his preſent buſineſs.

The methods for inſtruction of Youth, are conſiderations of the moſt material conſequence, and merits the utmoſt attention of a teacher. Nothing ſhould be repreſented to them as difficult, or forced on them as an arduous taſk. A conſtant attention ſhould be had to their little difficulties, and they ſhould be aſſiſted in getting over them. Thus, inſtruction, being repreſented in its moſt winning forms, cannot fail to excite a generous emulation, by which alone the youthful mind is induced to exert itſelf. Nothing truly valuable can be attained by a too great ſeverity.

This plan is not the viſionary theory of one unſkilled in the art of teaching, but the reſult of more than 15 years experience, and is what Mr. Wilbar will aſſiduouſly purſue.

The diſcipline of his ſchool, and the ſupport of that authority which is ſo neceſſary for the preſervation of concord and good order, it maintained, not by inſpiring a ſlaviſh fear and dread, but by cultivating the eſteem and affection of the pupils by the arts of reaſon, advice, and perſuaſion: And where theſe fail, by confinement from play, the impoſition of a taſk, &c. Correction is the laſt reſource, and never made uſe of but in caſes of obſtinacy, or crimes of a vicious nature.

This is to certify,

THAT I have ſeveral times examined Mr. Henry Wilbar's Academy, to award the different prizes in writing, and am of opinion that his pupils do far exceed thoſe of any other ſchool I ever was in, and that as a penman, or a teacher of that uſeful accompliſhment, Mr. Wilbar equals if not exceeds any other maſter I ever was acquainted with.

OLEON MOORE.

Alex. January 15.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriptions for the eſtabliſhment of "A Mutual Inſurance Company againſt Fire on Goods and Furniture in this Place," are complete agreeable to the act of the General Aſſembly; the ſubſcribers thereof are hereby notified to meet, either in perſon or by deputy, on Friday the 26th day of January next, in the city of Richmond (at my houſe by 9 o'clock in the forenoon) to examine the Conſtitution, Rules, and Regulations which I have laid down; make ſuch amendments thereto as they may think proper, adopt ſuch as the majority may agree upon; elect the officers for the tranſaction of the buſineſs; and fix the day for the payment of the premiums.

The great ſucceſs we have met with, in the eſtabliſhment of the Mutual Inſurance on Buildings, gives me ſingular ſatisfaction, and I make no doubt but this will proſper in like manner, the ſubſcriptions amounting already to conſiderable more than what the act requires.

In my opinion, as goods are moveable, the riſk in caſe of fire is not by far ſo great as on buildings, therefore, and particularly ſo, as there are, and will be members in all quarters, they will have, (ſo to ſay) every thing under their own eye, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that on an average, of years, if no extraordinary great loſſes happen, that the intereſts of the premiums will be more than ſufficient to pay the loſſes and expences. The Mutual Inſurance on buildings has now been organized two years; and although the firſt year they had very little or no intereſt to receive, ſtill the *one year's intereſt* pays the loſſes and expences of two years; for the intereſt which they have to receive to this day, pays not only the loſſes and expences for two years, but leaves a ſurplus of upwards of 2000 dols. ſo that the ſubſcribers have had their buildings inſured for two years, and their ſtock what they have received and what they have to receive, is ſtill complete, and 2000 dollars better than when they began. When on the contrary, had the four millions of dollars ſubſcribed for been inſured abroad, it would by the beginning of next month have coſt at leaſt one hundred and twenty thouſand dollars! and muſt beſides that have truſted to the good fortune of a few individuals, when here the ſecurity of a great many muſt ſurely be better: for when ſo many join, each paying a ſmall ſum, they can raiſe a larger amount than any few individuals—and of courſe each perſon's ſhare to pay for a loſs will hardly ever be much.

W. F. AST.

Richmond, Dec. 25. 3wiw

Freſh Raiſins in caſks,

Juſt received, and for ſale by

J. C. LADD.

January 2.

At a Court inſtituted and held for Fairfax County, the 23d day of November, 1797.

Charles Little, compl't.
againſt
Samuel Fairbank and William Simpſon, def'ts. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant, Samuel Fairbank, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the third Monday in March next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the court houſe in this county. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendant Wm. Simpſon, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in his hands, belonging to the defendant Samuel Fairbank, until the further order and decree of this court.

A copy,
(Teſte)
P. WAGENER, C. C.

December 14. 2m

At a Court continued and held for Fairfax County, the 23d day of November, 1797.

M'Kenzie Talbut, compl't.
againſt
Samuel Fairbank and William Simpſon, def'ts. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant, Samuel Fairbank, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the third Monday in March next and anſwer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the court houſe in this county. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendant Wm. Simpſon, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in his hands belonging to the defendant Samuel Fairbank, until the further order and decree of this court.

A copy,
(Teſte)
P. WAGENER, C. C.

December 14 2m

At a Court continued and held for Fairfax County, the 23d day of November, 1797.

John and Thomas Clifford, compl'ts.
againſt
William Prentis & Joſeph Thomas, def'ts. } *In Chancery.*

THE Defendant, Joſeph Thomas, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country:—On the motion of the complainants by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the third Monday in March next, and anſwer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the court houſe of this county.—and it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendant William Prentis do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in his hands belonging to the defendant Joſeph Thomas, until the further order and decree of this court.

A copy,
(Teſte)
P. WAGENER, C. C.

December 14 2m

LOUDOUN COUNTY ſs.
NOVEMBER 18th, 1797.

William Gunnell, Jun. comp.
againſt
John Harle, def. } In Chancery

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and giving ſecurity according to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of this court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered, that unleſs he enter his appearance, and give ſecurity according to law and the rules of this court, a decree ſhall be entered againſt him at March court next, agreeable to the prayer of the ſaid complainant's bill and it is further ordered and decreed, that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Alexandria Gazettes, and publiſhed at the door of the court houſe of the ſaid county, for two months ſucceſſively.

A Copy, (Teſte)
CHARLES BINNS, C. L. C.

December 9.

FORTY BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS OF

Prime and Meſs Beef,

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS ROGERSON & CO.

January 4.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday,
BY
ELLE PRICE.